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To our subscriber of the subscriber may forward us more to be which will be colored upon our both which will be colored up BY ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1852,

CONGRESSIONAL.

DEFERRED DEBATE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1852. [CONTINUED.]

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, of the consideration of the bill from the House making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of overnment for the year ending 30th June, 1853.

The question was stated upon the first amendment reorted by the Committee on Finance, being in line ten of the first page, to strike out the word "four," and insert he word "ten," so that it will read:

nisation and mileage of senators, \$110,776.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will proceed to take be question upon each amendment as it is read, instead if the ordinary course by sections; so that, as each mendment is stated, the Senate can judge upon its proriety and act upon it, without going entirely through in then beginning back again.

The question being then taken upon the amendment, was agreed to.

Mallowy wishes to introduce an amendment to this bill. It is not in order to introduce it at this time, but if it is the pleasure of the Senate, it will be ordered to be printed. No objection being made, the amendment was received informally, and ordered to be printed.

The next amendment was stated to be, to strike out the next amendment was reached.

following:

"For the contingent expenses of the Senate, "
For printing, \$35,000.

"For binding, \$35,000.

"For ithographing, \$13,500.

"For stationery, \$5,00.

"For stationery, \$5,00.

"For owspapers, \$2,000.

"For Ongressional Globe, \$6,000.

"For messengers, pages, laborers, police, horgaryals, \$20,000.

"For miscellaneous items, \$19,000;"

meous items, \$19,000;"

at amendment of the committee was Library of Congress," to strike out-

nd to insert in lieu thereof the following:

*** For continuing the preparation and publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the expenses of the green house, and for the settlement of arrears due on the erection of said green-house, \$25,000."

Mr. BRADBURY. I call for a division of the question.

Mr. HUNTER. These amendments are put in at the suggestion of the Committee on the Library. The chairman of that committee can explain them.

Mr. PEARCE. The Committee on Finance were under the impression that an appropriation of \$40,000 would be sufficient for books for the library. But that reduction was so strongly objected to by the members of the Library Committee on the part of the House that we finally agreed to recommend to the Senate to reinstate the amount proposed by the House. I therefore move to amend the amendment by increasing the appropriation for books for the library from \$40,000 to \$75,000. I think that will cover the whole expense, including furniture and contingencies.

Mr. BORLAND. If I understood the amendment of the committee, it contains an appropriation for contin-

and contingencies.

Mr. BORLAND. If I understood the amendment of the committee, it contains an appropriation for continuing the publication of the works of the exploring expedition. That has been in progress almost ever since I was born. I think the appropriations for its publication were about the first of which I ever read. I do not know where it is to end. I would like to have some explanation to know whether there is to be any limit to it.

Mr. PEARCE. I will endeavor to give the senator an explanation. In the year 1842, when the exploring expedition returned from the South seas, Congress passed an act directing the results of that expedition to be prepared for publication, and to be printed. They went so lar as to specify the particular manner and style in which the works should be the great. French work, the voyage of the Astrolabe and Zelee. The Committee on the Library, thus authorized and required by law, proceeded to make contracts for the publication, not only of the narrative of the expedition—which has been done—but various scientific reports which were to be made by scientific men employed in the expedition, or by others competent to describe these collections.

These scientific reports relate to almost every branch of natural science—to all the branches of natural histor,—to bydrography and meteorology, and the physical ochara-teristics of races. We have published one work upon corals and zoophytes, by Mr. Dana—a work which is of the highest authority with men of science in this country. If was a great desideratum in that line of knowledge; and it has been pronounced by a most celebrate, geologist, Mr. Lyell, as being one of the most admirable Yooks ever published on the physical races of men—a work somew'lat similar in its character to the great work of Prichard. It is estimated of so much value that in England it has been republished in a cheap edition by Bohn. The first edition has alressly been exhausted, and another has been called for, and is now in the course of execution. Then we have pr

has taken nine years, at a cost to the country of over \$185,000, to publish the results of their explorations in those four years. Yet, now, \$25,000 more are asked for the continuation of the publication. With the senator from Arkansas, I want to know how long this is to be continued. I have given the Senate the total amount of appropriations for this object. That amount, I believe, does not include the expenses of sending out the expedition, but is for the publication alone. I have thought it proper to bring these facts thus briefly to the notice of the Senate.

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Senate.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I am exceedingly glad to
find that at length somebody else besides myself has
given some attention to this subject. Ever since I have
had the honor of holding a seat on the floor of the Senstate, I have steadily and uniformly voted against all these
appropriations, and, in my feeble way, have endeavored
to expose them. But I have been answered, as we all
have been this morning by the very able, learned, and
accomplished chairman of the Committee on the Library,
[Mr. Prance,] who has given us a dissertation upon the
usefulness and value of these scientific works. Now, I
am going to hazard an opinion. It may be rash, and perhaps it may be said I hazard but little in making it. But I
venture the assertion, that of all the humbugs that have
ever been imposed upon the world in the shape of scientific matter, the exploring expedition of the United States
of America will stand out a gigantic pyramid, so far as it
has done anything pertinent to the purposes of an exploring expedition.

That the committee, under the law passed by Congress,
or under their construction of it, have engaged a great
many of these scientific works; that men who never saw
the countries to which this expedition was sent, and
never went near enough to the seashore to dig a clam,
have been employed to write scientific works on ethnology and conchology, psychology and all other kinds
of singles in the world; and that they may have got up
beautiful books, illustrated with splendid prints, I do not
doubt. But it might just as well have come in under any
other department as under the exploring expedition.

The honorable senator from Arkansas says, that so
it the was the a work as the men who framed the original
law had in view. I suppose they had some idea of exploring expeditions from what they had read of the voyages and travel

now to the day I go to my grave, than be guilty of saying or doing anything of that sort. But I believe this thing is entirely and totally wrong, and that the best way—I wish the honorable senator from Pennsylvania would give his attention to it—will be to draw up some amendment which will stop the thing, and stop it now. There is no other way to do it. Let the honorable senator from Maryland, who is at the head of the Committee on the Library, tell us how much is necessary to redeem the public faith, so far as any contracts have been made under the law, and let us pay that amount. I shall be glad to do it. I would pay to stop the publication rather than y pay to have it continued, because I do not believe that it is pursuance of the intention of the law that authorized

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the sens

minate the publication of the work now as at any countries.

Mr. PEARCE. The narrative has been completed.

Mr. BRADBURY. It is obvious that so long ago as 1845 Congress was led to believe that the whole subject had terminated; and I suppose that the legitimate objects of the law of 1842 were accomplished at that time, and that no further legislation was necessary. It is time that we should stop this abuse; for it really has the appearance, to use the language of the honorable senator from Pennsylvania, of being a book-making job. I hope, therefore, that we will retain the amendment as it has been reported by the Committee on Finance, with the exception of the item as to the exploring expedition.

The PRESIDENT, The Chair will put the question on each proposition of the committee to strike out these

The motion to strike out was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The next question will be on inerting the following item, reported by the committee:

"To defray freight and other expenses incurred under the act to regulate the exchange of certain documents, and

the senator from Maryland proposes to amend amendment by striking out "40" and inserting "15." Mr. HUNTER. The amendment of the senator Maryland is to reinstate the amount of the bill origit. The amendment to the unit of the bill origit. The amendment was agreed ayes 20, noes 12; and the amendment was agreed agreed to—ayes 24, noes not counted.

The PRESIDENT. The question now arises that branch relating to the exploring expedition:

which is repetition in other functions for the control of the cont

of botany. He is a very eminent man in that line. We have also a contract with Professor Agassiz, for the ictlyology of the expedition. There are some other persons employed in some subordinate branches of these reports, with whom we have made no specific contract, but who do the work for so much, with an agreement that their services shall be paid at the rate of \$1,440 a year. I cannot, just at this moment, say how much of the amount of \$50,000, which I suggested, will be strictly required for carrying out the contracts, or how much may be required for those engagements which are not in the nature of contracts. I believe that \$50,000 will defray the whole expense of completing the work according to the original plan.

Mr. CASS. I am we lling to vote whatever amount may be necessary to carry out the faith of the government. I have no doubt that the Committee on the Library, and especially its honorable chairman, for whose character and services I have the greatest respect, have done all they could do to guard the publication of such a work. I do not speak of the expense; but we do not know whether the surface of the earth may not have undergone an entire change within that time. What! I ten or twelve years to make a publication of a work of this kind! I think it is too long a time. I wish to stop the work as soon as we can. I do not swe tag of the next it go work it is not the work as soon as we can. I do not swe to go the work is soon as we can. I do not wish to have it go